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Devine might have added that the success or failure of these larger plans will depend upon the ability of their administrators to keep a true balance between disbursements for raw materials and disbursements for the brains and devotion that make the finished product.

PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. RICHMOND.

POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Lim., 1904. Pp. xi, 382.

No better tribute could be paid to the power of Mr. Hunter's presentation of "Poverty" than the hesitation with which one attacks his method. Many of the things that he says with such emphasis have needed to be said, many that he drives home have needed to be driven, and yet it is impossible to be other than impatient with his twelve pages of "Authorities" at the end, after experience of the irresponsible way in which both figures and authorities are treated throughout the volume. Mr. Hunter's estimates of the extent of poverty in Boston and New York have already been challenged. It is true that accurate data concerning the extent of poverty do not exist, but this does not make unwarrantable inferences from inaccurate data any the less irritating.

The book's main fault, however, lies not here but deeper. The preface states, though quite incidentally and as one of a number of limitations, that the author has purposely ignored the personal causes of poverty. This is as he will, but he devotes a large part of his book to a discussion of causes, nevertheless, and in such a way as to give the impression that he is dwelling upon those causes that are fundamental and important. The single clause in his preface, and the occasional word here and there in the body of the book do not sufficiently safeguard him. It would not safeguard an author who chose "The Earth's Atmosphere" for the title of a book about nitrogen to state somewhere in the preface that he "purposely ignored" the properties of oxygen. The personal and social causes of poverty are as intimately associated as the elements of the air, and the author who proposes to discuss only one of these elements should make this fact clear on his title page.

The industrial causes of poverty are quite important enough to deserve separate consideration in not one book but in a hundred. Here they are strikingly though not always fairly presented. Every observant worker among the poor must have realized that

an organization of industry which demands and is assured a large unemployed margin of labor contains within it the seeds of social and industrial degeneration. The long seasons of no work or of intermittent work in our great manufacturing cities cause a form of distress that is only aggravated by charitable relief, and social reformers must more and more turn their attention to devising ways of meeting this difficulty. Mr. Hunter makes the evil plain, but he suggests no remedies. Even where remedies might be pointed out, as, for instance, in the treatment of the immigration question, for which a constructive programme is already shaping itself in the minds of the more thoughtful, he refrains from suggesting the hopeful side, and here as elsewhere dips his brush in midnight. The method is a legitimate one, if the whole book were avowedly no more than a bundle of personal impressions, but, as has been suggested, impressions are quite elaborately reinforced throughout by statistics and authorities, and, to this extent, they are calculated to mislead the unwary.

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SOCIOLOGICAL PAPERS. By Francis Galton, E. Westermarck, P. Geddes, E. Durkheim, Harold H. Mann and V. V. Brandford. With an introductory Address by James Bryce. Published for the Sociological Society. London: Macmillan & Co., 1905.

This series of sociological papers may be described as the first volume of the transactions of the recently established Sociological Society. The first paper is an Introductory Address delivered at a meeting of the Sociological Society in April, 1904, by its President, the Right Hon. James Bryce, on the "Use and Purpose of a Sociological Society." Mr. Bryce's opening address is an admirable summary of the objects which the Sociological Society has set before itself. According to Mr. Bryce one of the first objects of a Sociological society should be to keep its eyes open over the whole field of human activity and to be ready to lend a helping hand to every new development of social study until such study creates an interest and assumes proportions which will enable it to stand on its own feet. In order to illustrate the need of a society for such a purpose as this Mr. Bryce tells us that when he was recently making inquiries into the results of the intermarriage of white and colored races he found that no society of any kind had examined this question;